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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The following information was obtained [redacted] from [redacted]
[redacted] the Ministerium fuer Post- und Fernmeldewesen
(Postal Service and Telecommunications Ministry) (MPF) to the SCC on
the status of its activities in the field of broadcasting and commercial
radio traffic.

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a. Projects for 1950 and their Completion.

(1) The establishment of the following installations designed to improve the broadcasting system in the Soviet Zone of Germany after the promulgation of the Copenhagen Wave Agreement was planned:

a two-kw medium-wave transmitter in Dresden, completed in July;
a two-kw medium-wave transmitter in Plauen/Vogtland, completed
on 26 August 1950; a two-kw medium-wave transmitter in Ribnitz-
Dargarten, Mecklenburg, completed on 21 September 1950;
a 300-kw medium-wave transmitter in Reichenbach/Lusatia, completed
on 27 September 1950; a two-kw medium-wave transmitter in
Schleusingen/Thuringia, completed on 6 October 1950.

The 20-kw state emergency transmitters were used as transmitters in Plauen and Schleusingen. The transmitters in Dresden and Reichenbach were new. The Schleusingen radio installation was equipped with the transmitter of the Berlin-II broadcasting station, which now uses a rebuilt 100-Watt transmitter. In preparation for the introduction of ultra-short wave broadcasting a 200-Watt experimental transmitter was placed in operation in the Eastern Sector of Berlin in May 1950. Another 200-Watt ultra-short wave transmitter was scheduled to be installed on Brocken Mt. in 1950. Due to the very early winter the overhead installations required for this broadcasting station, particularly the ultra-short wave antenna, could not be completed this year. The technical equipment of the installation is completed. At present the transmitter earmarked for Brocken Mt. is being used for trial transmissions in the Eastern Sector of Berlin.

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- (2) In the field of commercial radio traffic the establishment of a decimeter directional connection between Hagen and Berlin was planned. The preparations for the installation of the sets are completed. The technical equipment could not be delivered before early December. The installation will be completed before the end of the year. The installation of 15 new short-wave receivers, in addition to 10 monitoring receivers was planned for the Beolitz receiving station; four new monitoring receivers were scheduled to be installed at the Ruegen coastal radio station. The sets will be installed before the end of this year.

b. Reconstruction Work and Technical Improvements.

- (1) After promulgation of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan it was necessary to assign new wave lengths to the Deutschland Sender in addition to the Leipzig I, Leipzig II, the Schwerin and Bernburg transmitters. The alteration of the Deutschland Sender was completed. However, the work at the Leipzig I transmitter, due to its obsolescent type of construction which brought about a frequency range control close to its assigned frequency, necessitated the installation of new tuning devices. It was planned to make a general overhaul of this radio station, together with its reconstruction. However, this had to be postponed until the end of 1950 because the transmitter had to be used for election broadcasts. Most of the materials and equipment required are already available. The Leipzig II transmitter was also adjusted to the new operating frequency of the Leipzig I transmitter so that it would be available in case of disturbances. The reconstruction work planned was carried out. It was planned to prepare the Schwerin and Bernburg transmitters for operations covering the entire field of medium waves. This work could be started after the elections. At present the Schwerin transmitter is being reconstructed and installed in a new permanent building. The work will be completed by late December 1950. Every effort will be made to complete the reconstruction of the Bernburg transmitter by the end of this year.
- (2) In line with the program of improving the network of radio stations, the power supply of the Koenigswusterhausen and Leipzig-Wiederau radio stations was supplemented and made more efficient. The pertinent work, which has been 80 percent completed, will be finished by the end of this year. The Diesel plant in Koenigswusterhausen was enlarged and an additional Diesel power unit of 1,000 HP was installed. The Diesel power unit was dismantled at the Berlin-Tegel radio station and then overhauled. Orders for the delivery of new aerial feeding cables to be used at the Berlin I and Leipzig I broadcasting stations were placed and the cables arrived in November. They are to be laid and put into operation in December. These transmitters were also provided with overhead lines to replace the cables in case of an emergency. Tests with the tube samples delivered last by the Erfurt radio plant indicate that the original difficulties experienced in the manufacture of RS-720 type tubes have now been overcome. All transmitting stations are to be equipped with these RS-720 type tubes.

c. Tabulation of Broadcasting Stations and their Power Output.

(1) Broadcasting stations:

Deutschlandsender	100 kw
Berlin-Long-Wave Transmitter	20 kw

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Deutschlandsender emergency transmitter	5	kw
Berlin I	100	kw
Berlin II	0.1	kw
Leipzig I	100	kw
Leipzig II	100	kw
Dresden	2	kw
Erfurt (Weimar)	20	kw
Bernburg (Halle)	20	kw
Potsdam I	20	kw
Potsdam II	2	kw
Schwerin I	20	kw
Schwerin II	2	kw
Plauen	2	kw
Reichenbach	0.3	kw
Ribnitz-Damgarten	2	kw
Schleusingen	2	kw
Berlin, short-wave transmitter	5	kw
Deutschlandsender, short-wave transmitter	5	kw
Leipzig, short-wave transmitter	25	kw
MPF ultra-short-wave transmitter	0.2	kw
Brocken ultra-short-wave transmitter	0.2	kw
One experimental transmitter	0.2	kw

(2) Commercial transmitters:

- 1 transmitter, 10 kw, radio telegraphy in Koenigswusterhausen
- 4 transmitters of 0.8 kw each, radio telegraphy in Koenigswusterhausen
- 1 transmitter, 20 kw, in Koenigswusterhausen
- 1 transmitter, 1.2 kw, in Koenigswusterhausen
- 1 transmitter, 10 kw, weather service in Koenigswusterhausen
- 1 transmitter, 20 kw, ADN (General German News Service) in Koenigswusterhausen

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- 2 transmitters, 0.8 kw, weather service in Potsdam-Golm
- 1 transmitter, 1.2 kw, reserve, in Potsdam-Golm
- 1 transmitter, 20 kw,)
- 1 transmitter, 20.5 kw) operating for the Soviets in
- 1 transmitter, 10/2.5 kw) Koenigswusterhausen
- 1 long-wave transmitter, 1.5 kw)
- 2 wavelength limit transmitters,)
- 0.8/0.2 kw) Ruegen radio
- 1 wavelength limit transmitter,) station
- 0.08/0.02 kw

d. Construction Projects and Plans for 1951.

(1) Broadcasting operations:

The installation of a medium-wave transmitter of more than of 200 kw is scheduled as a replacement for the obsolete Berlin I transmitter. In order to determine the most favorable location of the new transmitter, propagation measurements were made with an experimental transmitter. The setting up of a mobile 20 kw medium-wave transmitter and a 50 kw short-wave transmitter, to be completed in 1952, is also planned. Other projects include the installation of a 2-kw ultra-short wave transmitter, three 2-kw medium wave final stages, common wave control presets, and the construction of a new radio tower for the Leipzig I transmitter.

(2) Commercial radio operations:

It is planned to set up a 50-kw short-wave single sideband transmitter, which is to be completed in early 1953, to improve the efficiency of the Ruegen coast radio station by the installation of three 10/2.5 kw transmitters for short-wave, limited frequencies, and long-wave operations. The overhead construction required for this project is nearing completion. An improvement and enlargement of the radio net and of radio monitoring is also planned.

(3) As a basis for further planning directives were worked out for the manufacture of automatic monitoring recording sets, standard frequency equipment, single sideband installations, multiple-wire aeriads (so-called MUSA-installations), twin-diversity receivers, special measuring equipment in addition to ultra-short wave and decimeter sets.

(4) A sum of 14,450,000 eastmarks has been made available for investments in 1951. Besides the installation of new equipment it is planned to overhaul all the transmitters and receivers in 1951. This overhaul will also include the high-frequency equipment, the power supply facilities and the antenna systems. For this purpose a sum of 1,410,000 eastmarks has been made available in the General Repairs Plan.

e. Statistical Data:

(1) Broadcasting service:

Numbers of licensed radio sets in the individual postal districts (in 1,000).

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<u>Postal district</u>	<u>January 1950</u>	<u>November 1950</u>
Berlin	308	324
Dresden	418	435
Erfurt	487	490
Halle	703	733
Leipzig	737	773
Potsdam	394	422
Schwerin	218	236
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,265</u>	<u>3,413</u>

(2) Commercial radio traffic:

Telegram traffic on the lines maintained between Berlin and Sofia, Bucharest, Budapest and Peiping (since June 1950) has increased while traffic with Helsinki has declined. The latter development is due to the opening of a radio station in Hamburg. Details of this traffic are shown in the following tabulation of telegrams dispatched from or received in Berlin:

Telegrams Dispatched

<u>Month</u>	<u>Sofia</u>	<u>Bukarest</u>	<u>Budapest</u>	<u>Helsinki</u>	<u>Peiping</u>
January	480	310	530	230	40 (June 1950)
November	654	430	788	99	534

Telegrams Received

<u>Month</u>	<u>Sofia</u>	<u>Bukarest</u>	<u>Budapest</u>	<u>Helsinki</u>	<u>Peiping</u>
January	500	300	2,130	230	150 (June 1950)
November	906	1,401	3,845	89	1,322

Besides commercial radio traffic, coastal radio service and radio service for fishing vessels were resumed on 1 October 1950. This service is being maintained by the Ruegen coastal radio station. There is a monthly average of 100 telegrams and 14 radio-telephonic conversations. These radio communications are for the present limited to the Baltic Sea.

(3) Financial data:

Income from broadcasting service:	approximately	47.7 million eastmarks
Income from commercial radio traffic:	"	600,000 eastmarks
Money to be invested in 1950:		485,000 eastmarks
Of this the following amount was spent by 30 November 1950:		2,779,000 eastmarks

The remainder will be spent on various orders.

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To be spent for general repairs	65,000 eastmarks
Operating fund:	2,425,000 eastmarks
Of this sum the following amount	
was spent on the procurement of tubes	1,679,000 eastmarks

f. Capacity of the Radio Industry.

In early 1950 the restoration of the Soviet Corporation plant Scientific-Technical Bureau MSP of the U.S.S.R. made possible the establishment of the radio plant in Koespenick as a nationalized enterprise within the association of nationalized plants of the R-F-T- sector. Thus a firm was established which has the capacity of manufacturing high-power transmitters in the Soviet Zone of Germany. The radio plant is still under construction; this applies above all to the test fields needed for the construction of powerful transmitters. As to the construction of transmitters, much new developmental work must be done and further experience must be gained, since work in this field is unexplored. Highly qualified specialists are available in only a limited number, so that the developmental work required for all component parts of the transmitters must be undertaken by a few experts, a fact which makes it difficult to meet target dates. The manufacture of transmitters depends on the procurement of some special materials which must still be imported.

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